A REIGN OF TERROR.

A Visit to the Surviving Prisoners .-- The Ray of Sunshine and the Shadow of Death.

Vice Consul Schmitt and His Calumniators.

UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR JUNIATA, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 10, 1878.

Utterly destitute of information concerning the ual situation of affairs, telegraphic communicabetween this place and Havana having been ed to all excepting those in the employ of the overnment, the situation becomes daily more rplexing. Since we left New York, on the 19th o, we have not received an lota of news as to e position intended to be assumed, and as it is pable that we will learn anything in this rter-the officials being not only reticent but t is likely to continue at least for some days.

What between an anticipated visit from the in rgents—and rumor has it that they are close at and the uncertainty of the issue of the existng complicated state of affairs, the authorities re are decidedly in a muddle. But, with all that, ey are by no means idle, and, as have said, exbit unmistakable evidences of stubbornness and stility. The guards all around the city have been ed, and the troops, both regulars and voluners, maintain the greatest vigilance. Since our arrival here all the forts have been strengthened od over 400 men are busily engaged, day and eight, throwing up earthworks at every prominent contition in the harbor. Nor does there appear to be any concealment about the preparation, for by way of reminder practice firing is kept up the livesave been planted on the Morro Castle, which comnands the entrance, and, to do them justice, the thorities have lost little time in completing their ans of defence; and I cannot help thinking that, If war were declared to-morrow, we are at present in what is known as

A TIGHT PLACE.

It is much easier to fight your way into a harbor han force an exit from it, especially when the nemy has had ample time to meet the emergency. Not that I question our ability (I now speak of the iata and the Kansas) to free ourselves from all the entanglements on all sides apparent, but that we would be considerably harassed in the event actual hostilities no doubt can be entertained. It is fortunate, however, that no sudden dénouement could well surprise us. Both the Juniata and Kansas are ready for immediate action. The en have been thoroughly drilled in all the exerses appertaining to naval warfare, and are, I think, pretty well prepared for any assault, how-A REIGN OF TERROR

prevails. To say nothing of the incessant and inlinate demands for money made upon the attizens, whose remonstrances are treated with scorn, the general situation of affairs causes the ost alarm. Fain would scores of the reluctant olunteers fly the island; for I may remind you at nearly all the young men in the city, irreective of class or condition, are compelled to ion a uniform and show up for duty. But little beremony is observed in filling up the ranks. The unlucky individual who complains subjects himself to a system of espionage which finally terminates thizers here, even among the volunteers, they lare not, by word, look or deed, exhibit the lightest symptom of fellow feeling in the matter. To such an extent, indeed, is this mode of watchfulness carried out that to speak to an Americanregarded by the Spaniard as his natural enemy—at once subjects a resident here to suspicion. I need not add, therefore, that the time here has been ng but agreeable for the American officers. True, they were extended
THE PRIVILEGES OF THE CARLOS CLUB,

ral and pleasant institution; but it was evilent, however, that they were given a pretty wide perth within its portals, not from a want of any gilance maintained by the spies. Under the ciraffered greatly, and the appearance of affairs promises no improvement. It is said that neither officers nor soldiers have received their pay with that the shopkeepers are compelled to give credit to a set of extravagant individuals on very shaky romissory notes. It may be inferred, then, that ne condition of affairs is far from encouraging. the condition of affairs is lar from encouraging. There are many in this city wno anticipate any change for the better. Large numbers of the poorer classes have already fied to Kingston, Jam., only perhaps to meet a worse late, in the shape of yellow fever, which is now making terrible havoc among the natives of that locality. The British war vessel Woodlark arrived here yesterday with the sad intelligence that nine men and an officer of Her Majesty's steamer Danae had already died and that Commodore De Horsey, commanding the squadron, had been stricken down with the disease, His secretary is among the number reported dead. But in the face of all this all the steamers leaving this port swarm with homeless human beings content to run the risk rather than bear the lifs that now surround them.

THE SURVIVING PRISONERS.

Since my visit to the hospital here where are confined the nine remaining prisoners—the details of

THE SURVIVING PRISONERS.

Since my visit to the hospital here where are confined the nine remaining prisoners—the details of which have already been forwarded—nothing has occurred in the way of a change. It is understood, however, that so soon as they are convalescent they will be sent to Havana to join the 93 others so secretly transported to that port a week ago. The poor fellows present a haggard and forlorn appearance. There was a time when all hope was at an ebb, when they momentarily awaited the ignominious doom concocted for them; but now, that something has been done in their behalf, they seem to think that all is not yet lost. Though it is doubtful whether they could walk 100 yards unsided, they are, nevertheless, strongly guarded. During our interview the Spanish officials were, of course, at hand, and our conversation was, perhaps, a little more restrained than it otherwise would have been. I learned, however, from the lips of Phillip Mettzler, a young lad from Charleston, that, compared with the jail in which they had previously been incarcerated, their present quarters were comfortable; that they were treated with a little more consideration, and that, under the circumstances, they preferred remaining "sick," But I have no doubt before this letter reaches its destination their removal to Havana will have been determined upon. Meanwhile they are permitted to enjoy the little comforts provided for them, and let us hope that the ray of sunshine which now temporarily brightens their dismalden may never again be darkened by the black shadows of an inglorious death.

STRANGE RUMORS.

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STRANGE RUMORS.

The wildest rumors are adoat. Of late, however, we have become so accustomed to the Quixotic reports that they fail to cause alarm. For instance, it was currently reported the other night that we were to be boarded by the troops and that the two ships were to be selzed. Though fully prepared for any emergency of the kind we gave but httle credence to the statement. True, the authorities were somewhat mystical in their operations, such as throwing up all sorts of signals, the Spanish gunboats meanwhile running in and out of the harbor towards midnight, concentrating the troops along the wharves and a series of other similar performances likely to mislead the unwary. Then followed the alarming news that the insurgents were about to make a descent upon the city; that, assured of the assistance of the American war vessels, they were about to sweep all before them. This in turn was succeeded by the intelligence that Spain, disregarding the claims of the United States, had at length resolved to stand by the volunteers and second Burriel in his carnival of blood, and called upon all loyal citizens to defend their "honor" at all hazards. These and similar stories had free circulation and caused considerable commotion until dispelled by subsequent reports both startling and contradictory. Both the authorities as well as the insurgents spare no pains to spread appropriate rumors, which for the time seem to have the effect intended. In estimating the strength of the contending parties it is difficult to arrive at any reasonable eggree of accuracy as to the numbers engaged. Including regulars and volunteers, I think

Think
THE SPANISH PORCE DOES NOT EXCEED SEVENTYFIVE THOUSAND MEN,
though the number of officers lounging about here
would seem to indicate the presence of an army
somewhere at least 200,000 strong. But it must be
torne in mind that the uniform is very cheap and
commissions can be had for the asking. As to tha

DONQUIXOTE. strength of the insurgents it is impossible to form an opinion. That it is by no means inconsiderable is pretty well evidenced by the state of alarm in which they continue to keep their foes. It was stated last night that two expeditions from New York in aid of the insurgents—one of 600 and the other of 300 men, arms and ammunition—had successfully landed on the island a few days since.

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VICE CONSUL SCHIFT.

This gentleman, who so faithfully stood at his post in the trying emergency, and who, in the face of insult and intimidation, manfully performed his duties to the last, has recently been subjected to numerous scurrilious attacks from the press here for the bold position he maintained prior to the murder of the persons captured on the Virginius. Mr. Schmitt has already lost much by the rebellion, his extensive plantations having been burned, and nothing but his official duties in the American Consulate now detain him here. At first the vituperation poured forth in the journals was scarcely noticed, but it finally became so abusive that it could no longer be passively endured, indeed, violence was apprehended, and, as the authorities make very little ceremony about disposing of a Consul (witness the case of the late Mr. Philips), it was resolved that the Acting Governor should be consulted upon the subject, to ascertain whether the attacks in the press were countenanced by the authorities. Accompanied by Commander Reed, of the Kansas, Mr. Schmitt proceeded to the palace a lew days ago, when he carnestly protested against caluminous statements that had appeared. Governor de Los Rios immediately issued an order to what is called the "Censor of the Press," who forthwith overhauled offending journalists. Since that time Mr. Schmitt has enjoyed an immunity from the sianderous assaults. Since his return Consul Young has been indefatigable in his efforts in view of the present crisis. His presence here inspires much confidence among the resident Americans.

THE JUNIATA

left this port on Friday last, and cruised along the coast as far as Guiantonomo, where she lay at anchor all Sunday at the entrance of the harbor and returned here on Monday afternoon. We now asset the arrival of Lieutenant Chipp, who was sent as the bearer of special despatches to Key West over 10 days ago.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE VIR-

Question of Her Nationality-Was She Owned or Chartered by Cubans !- Statement of an Eminent Patriot-Sketch of the Virginius' Career. In view of the recent decision of Attorney Gen-

eral Williams that, at the time of her capture, the Virginius had no right, as against the United States, to carry the American flag, a HERALD reporter was yesterday directed to visit certain Cubans who had a knowledge of the status of the steamer at the time of her departure from New operations, and obtain their version of the facts. The reporter was fortunate in finding such an one, utterances purport to be the authoritative state-ment of that portion of the Cubans in this country in whose employ the Virginius was. Attention being called to the Attorney General's decision, the gentleman remarked:—"We are well enough satisfied with that decision as it declares that Spain cannot rightfully raise the question wnether a vessel is on the high Still the statement that she was not rightfully carrying the American flag is absurd, and the decision has been arrived at one purely ex parte evidence has been arrived at one purely ex parte evidence and without the testimony of those who had the best and indeed the only knowledge of the facts. Long before the Virginius left the city, the Cubans here, engaged in carrying arms to Cuba, had determine to purchase no vessels, and this steamer, like others that have been used by them, was chartered by them, paying in proportion to the risk such vessel might run, and of course,

A VERY LARGE SUM.

Indeed, under the terms of the charter, I do not doubt Mr. Patterson has a farther claim, as the Virginius made more trips to Cuba than was originally agreed upon.

"How is it that no one takes any interest in the ultimate disposition of the vessel?" said the reporter.

minimate disposition of the vessel? said the reporter.

"Because no one feels any, at least not among
the Cubans. I do not pretend to speak for the
owner. She was chartered for a certain purpose,
which was accomplished. The owner understood
the risk she ran, and was paid accordingly. We
have no claim on her—never had. Of course General Quesada controlled her, as he represented
those who chartered her, but neither he, nor any
other Cuban, ever owned to the value of a dollar
in her. The people on board may have supposed
we owned her and so testified, but they were
mistaken. You know the history of the steamer!"

"I have such knowledge as has been furnished by
the press."

mistaken. You know the history of the steamer?"
"I have such knowledge as has been furnished by the press."
"Why, the Virginius cleared from New York to Curaçoa without an arm on board and with 18 passengers. In 1870, remember, she was chartered secretly after the Florida had been detained. She arrived at her destination on the 11th of October. Here the General sent Anolpho Varona, upon whose testimony Mr. Williams relies, and who is now an enemy of Quesada's, in a boat to Cuba, with very important papers and verbal instructions in reference to certain military matters. Nothing was ever heard of that officer until he appeared in New York long afterwards with a sear from a bullet wound on his breast and a sabre cut on his forehead, having, as is stated, been shot and left for dead by the Spaniards. The Virginius then sailed for Puerto Cabello, where her commander resolved to await the return of Varona. Guzman Bianco was at that time chief of the Amarillo party in Venezuela, and de facto President. With his accustomed lawless.

Cabello, where her commander resolved to await the return of Varona. Guzman Bianco was at that time chief of the Amarillo party in Venezueia, and de facto President. With his accustomed lawlessness he detained the vessel, and then with much kindness of manner proposed to purchase the arms which had meanwhile been taken on board, quesada, realizing that he was in the power of a bad and irresponsible man, who would stop at nothing to accomplish his ends, agreed to the sale of 2,000 rifles, some artillery and the requisite ammunition. The Virginius was subsequently employed by the Venezuela government, as represented by Bianco, in legitimate service. She remained there several months. And not until the 14th of June, 1871, did she go to Cuba, she then sailed from Puerto Cabello, with arms and commanded by Brigadier Rafael Quesada, brother to the General. The cargo was successfully landed on the 18th, when the snip was found to be in a very leaky condition, and she was 23 days in making Aspinwall, a trip under ordinary circumstances of not more than four days. Thence she was sent to Martinique and placed in dock for repairs. On her return to Venezuela she was

THERATENED WITH CAPTURE by the Gerona and other Spanish men-of-war while lying at Maracabo Cartegna and Aspinwall, but the Captain applied to the American consuls, in the respective places, for protection, which was granted. Another voyage to Cuba was projected at this time, from Aspinwall, but falled on account of some difficulties Quesada met with. It was found necessary to send her again to Martinique for repairs, and on the 1st of June, 1873, as she left Aspinwall with arms which had meanwhile been purchased the Spanish steamer Bazan proposed to seize her, but she was protected by the American man-of-war Kansas. She effected a landing on the 7th, again under the command of Rafael Quesada. This accomplished, she proceeded to Jamalca, remaining at Kingston until her last important trip. So you see that the departure of the steamer from New York and her paper

"BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER."

tection of American Citizens. The subjoined letter, which has just reached here, recalls the famous incident in Chinese waters which drew forth the expression above quoted from the lips of an American Commodore. In a conflict with barbarism England and America are

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-To the Editor of the Herald:—
Sir—To a stranger in a strange country nothing can cause a more dolorous impression than the misfortunes, danger or death of fellow countrymen there. Through this trial all the American citizens who chanced to be in Santiago de Cuba at the time of the capture of the Virginias have had to pass. They have had to witness the hasty trial, and still more hasty execution of a number of their fellow citizens captured on board. After this there still remained a considerable number of American citizens in the hands of the law who would probably have suffered the same fate had it not been for the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's sloop Nioze, Captain Sir Lambton Loraine, Bart., sent from Jamaica to protect the British subjects in a like case.

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Mr. E. G. Schmitt, United States Vice Consul at this port, whose efforts had been unremitting in behalf of the Virginias prisoners, at once requested the good offices of Captain Loraine on behalf of American citizens in danger of their lives, and Captain Loraine, in his communications with the government, instead of limiting himself to speak for the British subjects only, used his influence in favor of al. And, seeing that there have been no more executions since his arrival, and attributing the cessation thereof to the presence of Her Majesty's ship Niobe and the influence of her commander, we, the undersigned American citizens, do hereby desire to express our gratitude to Captain Sir Lambton Loraine for his efforts in behalf of our fellow citizens in saving them from an ignominious death and us from the pain and mortifica-

tion of witnessing it. Well understood that we in no way enter into the question of the degree of cuipability which the Virginius' prisoners may have contracted, or the justice or injustice or the Spanish tribunals, we sign this public testimony of our gratitude solely on the broad ground of humanity and love to our fellow countrymen.

Wm. H. Chisham, master bark Olustee; Wm. Slater, master brig Navosata; J. R. Bryant, master brig Aroostook; J. Ray, master brig Antelope; J. H. Urann, master brig Elizabeth; A. F. Mitton, master brig Mariposa; J. S. Harriman, master brig L. M. Merrit; F. B. Owens, master brig Castillan. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 19, 1873.

CUBA LIBRE.

Report of Operations in the Insurrectionary Districts-The Capture of Mansantilo-The Battle of Santa Maris-A Proposition of Exchange-The Cubans Abundantly Supplied with Arms.

Despatches from Cuba Libre descriptive of the military operations of the patriots against the quarters of Los Amigos de Cuba yesterday. They demonstrate that the power of the insurgents for offensive warfare has greatly increased during the past few months, and that they are continually en-croaching on the power of their enemy in the island. The successful

ATTACK ON MANSANILLO,

accounts which, from Spanish sources, were published at the time, is fully described in the report of the Secretary of War, Figuero, to the Secretary of State. According to this the Cuban forces, numbering about 1,400 men, and divided into six columns, approached the town on the night of the 18th of November. At one o'clock they met a column of the enemy outside of the town, attacked and dispersed it, taking 25 prisoners, killing five and capturing 30 rifles and a quantity of ammunition. As they approached the town they heard the sound of a general alarm, from which they knew the Spaniards inside were ready to receive them. Saragossa and nine towers, while in the harbor at the time were the man-of-war Venidito and two gunboats. From these 500 men were landed to as-

the time were the man-of-war Venidito and two gunboats. From these 500 men were landed to assist in the defence of the place. Within half an hour after the first attack the Spaniards had abandoned the towers and concentrated within the Plaza de Armas. The Cubans entered the city and occupied the market place and other principal points. At three o'clock they began to SET FIRS TO THE HOUSES, and at the same time the vessels in the harbor opened on the place, but without doing any injury save to the buildings. In summing up the Fesult of the operation the report says that more than half of the city was destroyed, including 30 stores belonging to Spaniards. Twenty-four rines, 8,000 cartridges, a large amount of gold and Spanish Bank notes and an immense quantity of clothing and provisions were captured and carried away. It is calculated that merchandise to the value of \$1,000,000 was burned. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 200. The Cubans lost 13 officers killed and 60 privates. The same report says that on the 20th of November Vincente Garcia captured the Spanish Camp Zanja, with 150,000 cartridges, 76 rifles, horses, provisions and 40 prisoners, who were released.

THE BATTLE OF SANTA MARIA, in the jurisdiction of Holguin, which took place in September last, is fully detailed in the despatches. According to them the Spanish column occupying the place was almost destroyed, the Commander and several officers and 200 men being made prisoners. A large quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies were also taken. Following the engagement, the Cuban Commander forwarded the following communication to the Spanish Brigadier at the head of operations in the district:—

Brigadier Solas Maria, Holguin.

Iowing communication to the Spanish Brigadier at the head of operations in the district:—

Headquarters Santa Maria, Sept. 27, 1873.

Brigadier Solas Maria, Holguin.—

In the engagement which took place recently in Santa Maria the column under Licettenant Colonel Angel Gomez Diegoez, operating in this district, was nearly destroyed, leaving several prisoners in our hands (here follow the names of the officers), which persons are treated with all the consideration in our power, send to you, with the communication in our power, send to you, with the communication in our power, send to you, with the communication in our power, send to you, with the communication in our power, and the communication of the operation of the communication of the communication.

Brigadier at the angelia communication of the communication.

sponse. CALIXTO GARCIA INIQUEZ.

No response was made to the communication.
Following his report of this engagement and in recounting further successful military operations between Gibara and Holguin, General Garcia refers to the order from the Executive directing that no more executions of prisoners be made. Following the engagements the custom of the Cuban generals is to disarm their prisoners and release them, permitting them to return to the nearest post occupied by the Spaniards.

The official despatches from the Cuban government state that no more arms and ammunition are required, as with those on hand the forces are enabled to obtain an abundant supply by capture from the enemy.

"WHAT DOES THIS MEAN ?"

A Mysterious Steamer with Some Mysterious Lights Off Long Branch-The

Justice!

As several of the individuals implicated and charged with frauds on the city government are said to be missing and cannot be found at their residences in this city, we deem it advisable to publish the details of a strange and mysterious occurence that happened at Long Branch on last

publish the details of a strange and mysterious occurence that happened at Long Branch on last Saturday night.

About eight o'clock, on Saturday night last, one of the crew of Life Saving Station No. 5, while on patrol, saw a steamer coming from the northward, with her lights all up, and, when abreast of the station house, she but them out. A small boat, manned by three of the steamer's crew, then rowed for the shore. They came up near the station house, but before the patrolman could get to them they turned about and started for the steamer. He halled them, but they made no reply. He called the second time and told them who he was, and asked if they needed assistance, to which they simply replied, "No." After they had reached the steamer the lights were again run up on the vessel and she started off in a southerly direction.

Immediately after, as one of the station house crew was returning on the main road, a short distance from the sea and near the station house, a buggy wagon, containing two men, passed him and stopped very near him, and the inmaires appeared to be looking for something. One of the men stood up in the buggy, and was heard to say, "I can't see anything of the light," and repeated it again. They then turned about and drove off in the direction of Long Branch. There is no doubt but that some fugitive from justice had arranged for an escape on that steamer, and it is very probable that among them were some of the Ring criminals who have not yet been tried in a court of justice.

WEST INDIES.

Railways Extension Speculation-Yellow Fever at Port Royal-Electric Cable Communication.

KINGSTON, Jam., Dec. 13, 1873, A company is being established here and in Lon-don for the extension of railways throughout the Island of Jamaica.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is a good deal of yellow fever prevalent among Europeans at Port Royal, the naval station of this island. The Naval Hospital is full, and one or two cases have broken out among the white troops

two cases have broken out among the white troops at Up Park camp, who have been brought down from the high mountains to take the place of the black troops, who have just been shipped for service in the Ashantee war.

Except among the military and navy there are no other cases of yellow fever, and the island is gener—eastify.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

Electricians are expected at Kingston on the 21st inst., in the Tagus, from Southampton, to test the electrical resistance of the Aspinwall cable, prior to the West India and Panama Company taxing it, which they are about to do. After testing the Cuban cable they will wait for the arrival of the Telegraph Maintenance Company's cable fleet, now on the way to Porto Rico to lay a second line of cable between that Island and Jamaica, in anticipation of a new submarrine line contemplated between St. Thomas and Bermuda, with branches to New York and Land's End, England, in connection with the Brazilian series of cable.

HAYTI.

Presidential Determination to Name a Successor-A Resolute Aspirant and Trouble Expected.

KINGSTON, Jam., Dec. 13, 1873. The news from Hayti is unsatisfactory. President Nissage Saget will not vacate the Presidency except to establish General Domingue therein, and, as there is a party in the House of Representatives determined not to have Domingue at all, trouble is, therefore, imminent.

Domingue is ready for any emergency that may arise. He was heard to say, "Ah, they do not want me for President, but they shall have me." Nissage Saget keeps the race with a firm hand, and talks but little.

THE RYAN MURDER MYSTERY.

to New Developments-The Police Efforts So Far Fruitless-Funeral of the Victims-Burke's Bloody Feet.

There was nothing new developed yesterday in the Broome street tragedy in which Nicholas and Mary Ryan met such terrible deaths by having throats cut from ear to ear, early on Monday morning. Captain Hedden, Inspector Walling, Detective Johnson and other police officials were busy all night of Monday and yesterday mornning in endeavoring to ascertain some new facts which would tend to solve the bloody mystery, but their efforts were substantially futile. They worked ont theories and all that sort of thing, but one theory was as good as another and therefore only led to uncertainty and confusion of ideas.

On Monday night Captain Hedden sent for Patrick Burke, the occupant of the apartments adjoining and in rear of the single room in which the unfortunate brother and sister dwelt. Burke was the discoverer of the tragedy, and over the floor of soaked room to the front window and gave the alarm which summoned the police. In response to inquiries by Inspecto Walling, Burke said he did not suppose he could have passed over the bloody floor without having stained his feet with the gore, but that he had not examined them to see whether they were stained He was asked to take off his shoes and stockings,

He was asked to take off his shoes and stockings, which he of course did, and on the inside of his stocking soles. His foot was then measured, and the measurements were compared with 'he lootprints on the roof, but the footprints were an inch shorter and of a different shape. The fact is, Burke would have got this blood on his feet in passing through the passage along which Ryan had passed after leaving his room.

along which Ryan had passed after leaving his room.

But the most remarkable part of the case is in the lact that no weapon with which the tragedy could have been or was committed has yet been found. It is impossible to conceive that, if Ryan had murdered his sister and then cut his own throat, he could have concealed the weapon himself. He did run from the room along a passage, down one night of stairs, along a second passage and down a second flight, and along another passage to the head of a third flight, and that was something almost superhuman to be done by a man so terribly wounded as he was and with

BLOOD SPURTING PROM HIS NECK as if from a pump. But he does not appear to have either dropped or thrown away his weapon, though dilligent search has been made for it. How his vest also was carried to the roof and found there after daylight, when three officers, each with a lantern, claims to have minutely examined the place where the vest was discovered in looking for a weapon, a much smaller object than a vest, with a lining almost white, is also unexplained. Ryan had also a watch and chain which are equally undiscoverable.

For every one of the few facts brought forward

a watch and chain which are equally undiscoverable.

For every one of the few facts brought forward either to sustain the theory of murder and suicide by Ryan or of murder by an outside party, equally strong explanations may be brought forward in rebuttal on the "theory" principle, and it appears useless to discuss the matter. From what a reporter saw at the house yesterday it is not improbable, however, that the police are working on a trail entirely different from any yet ventilated; but it would be impossible to state what was seen without injuring their chances of success and perhaps deeply annoying inmocent parties.

sible to state what was seen without injuring their chances of success and perhaps deeply annoying innocent parties.

The funkhals of the victims took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, corner of Grand and Ridge streets, and were witnessed by a large assemblage of people. At half-past five o'clock, on Monday evening, James T. Murphy, an undertaker, residing in the locality, took two round topped black walnut coffins to the room where the bodies lay, and after being dressed in grave habiliments, the corpses were encoffined. At half-past ince o'clock yesterday morning the caskets were taken from the house to the church, and at half-past one o'clock the church, and at half-past one o'clock the cruneral services took place, Rev. Fathers Rellly, McEvoy and Baxter officiating. At the close of the services the coffin lids were removed and nearly all of the vast assemblage passed by the hiers to look at the unfortunate victims. The coffins were then closed, and the funeral procession proceeded to Caivary Cemetery, where the remains were interred. Patrick Ryan, the brother of the slaughtered young people, and a married sister were present, and about twenty carriages conveyed the remaining mourners.

GALAXY COURSE.

"Grace Greenwood's" Lecture. Mrs. Lippincott, better known to the public lectured last evening at Association Hall, her theme being "Heroism in Common Life." Owing to the inclemency of the weather hall was but sparsely filled, but the audience was an appreciative one, and greeted the lecturer warmly and heartily. She said the grand est deeds of heroism which illumine the historic records of the past have their counterpart in the every day life of the present, and that, dwelling in our midst, unnoticed and unchronicled, are heroes and heroines whose lives and actions rival those of the most illustrious of ancient or modern story. The long list of ocean disasters which have of late nishes instances of heroic self-sacrifice, of noble, manly self-immolation on the altar of duty, whose sublimity has never been excelled. In proof of her assertion she recounted the story of the brave Captain Herndon, of the Central America; of the gallant young Captain of the Northneet and others, who, true to the post of duty, saced death resolutely rather than desert the trust committed to their care The struggles of the early California pioneers

rather than desert the trust committed to their care. The struggles of the early California pioneers and their fidelity to each other even unto death, as depicted by Bret Harte, was also cited in support of he far West who led the van of civilization also claimed the full meed of admiration. While conceding this much, however, to masculine humanity, the lecturer claimed for her own sex the lion's share of reverence, frankly confessing her partiality. While disposed to ridicule the so-called health reformers and their martyrdom to diet and regimen, she, nevertheless, culogized in glowing terms the advocates of woman's enfranchisement, not forgetting George Francis Train, and predicted the final triumph of the cause for which they struggled so heroically. Three classes of women, she said, were entitled to the suffrage—first, single women, possessed of taxable property; second, all women, married or single, who possessed minds of their own; and, third, all other women who wanted it. The remainder of the discourse, in which the grave and the gay, the serious and the humorous, were happily blended, was devoted to the portrayal of the self-sacrificing life led by thousands of humble, modest, obscure women, who cheerfully devote themselves to the support of aged parents, invalid brothers and sisters, or even dissolute husbands, enduring cheerfully toil and privation, their only requittal the sense of duty performed and the task of love fuldiled. Though not to be iound in the annals of time, they were inscribed on the pages of eternity, and their actions would there, and there only, be fittingly rewarded.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK (N. J.) \$500,000 BANK

At New Brunswick yesterday, in the Middlese: County Court, before Judge Scudder, the case of Robert N. Woodworth, conjointly held with excasher Greenleal w. Appleton on a charge of de-frauding the old State Bank out of \$500,000, was brought up on application for a writ of habeas cor-pus, which the prisoner sought. After considerable discussion between the Court and counsel the Court declined to grant the writ, as an indictment was hanging over the head of the accused. His trial was set for next Monday. The prisoner mean-while was remanded to the County Jail.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1873. The strike of the longshoremen continues to-day. About 200 of the strikers marched along the wharves to-day; but, beyond endeavoring to intimidate and induce the men on the wharves to quit work and join them, they engaged in no violent demonstrations. The managers of the various steamship lines are generally determined to stand by the position they have taken. The Southern Mail Steamshy Company had their regular force of 12 men at Work yesterday, and also succeeded in getting six additional men during the afternoon at the reduced rate of wages. Of these six men three were assaulted and beaten last night after they quit work. As a consequence the company is without the services of extra stevedores to-day, men willing to work being airaid to engage, as, though they may have the protection of the police during the day, they are in danger of violence from the strikers at night. The Southern Mail Company will not yield, though they have three vessels now in port, all detained by the strike, and have others to arrive within a jew days. lines are generally determined to stand by the po

LABOR MEETING. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23, 1873.

A second large meeting of workingmen was held in this city last night, at which a committee was HAVANA.

INTERVIEW WITH MINISTER SOLER.

Important Points of Spanish Policy for the Abolition of Slavery.

Sketch of the Minister's Appearance.

Eight to Ten Years for Total Emancipation.

HAVANA, Dec. 18, 1873. Minister Soler, who came here from Spain with the ostensible object of regulating the financial affairs of the island, but with the real purpose of finding out the quickest and easiest solution of the slavery question, intends to remain among us while longer. Indeed, he said to-day that the time of his departure for Spain was rather indefinitely postponed. He has a weighty scheme in hand and cannot bestow upon it, as he thinks, too much time and serious attention. The telegraph ence with the slave-holders and of the instructions he gave to make ready such a paper as he could transmit to Spain embodying their propositions for the abolition of slavery. Feeling how important the subject is at the present moment, your corre-spondent arranged with Señor Ramon Brd, a friend of the Minister's, for an interview at the palace with the representative of the Castelar governcluded last evening and the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of to-day appointed for the confer-

Columbus would never have discovered America had he been a Spaniard. He would have cried, Mañana!" (to-morrow, to-morrow) and he would have reached Shakespeare's seventh age of man before his caravels got ready for sea. thing to do that should have been done before and, without meaning to cast the smallest reflec tion on the excellent qualities of Señor Ramor Brd, it was quite in character with the traditions and habits of the people to find the Minister's friend in the operation of getting shaved within few minutes of the hour appointed for the interview. To have the interview complete and effective occasion. Your resident correspondent was fortunate in having an acquaintance with Senor Bro and doubly fortunate in being able to manipulate the Castilian dialect with flexible readiness, for the Minister was a stranger to the English tongue. We whiled away the time

IN THE BARBER'S SHOP while our friend was having his comely face rendered faultlessly beautiful by speculating upon the antiquity of the chairs in which the patients were laid out, soaped and shaved. We solved the problem in the brief period of our stay as to what ecomes of the old barbers' chairs and billiard tables of New York, and the solution was that when they become aged and untashionable-when they lose their freshness and beauty—they drift down to the West Indies and settle in Havana and other places. Of course it was after the exact time when we finally reached THE ANTECHAMBER OF THE MINISTER'S QUARTERS.

Here were assembled at a table in one corner of the room a dozen or so of men in one way or an other connected with the establishment. Four or five had uniforms marked on the collar with the letters "M. U." (Minister of Uitramar), or, as my companion suggested as the more correct reading, "Miserable Ushers;" and ushers they were, but not miserable in spirit, for they smoke cigars, and looked very contented doing nothing. In an opposite corner 8 or 10 negro women were waiting to lay their complaints before the Minis ter While we staved shiding our time to be called a slim mulatto woman, with a long-skirted dress trailing over the pavement, leading a child by the hand and crying audibly, passed in and had an au-dience with some official. She was a poor slave, who had been beaten, and had lifted up courage enough to come here and complain of her cruel darky, past threescore and ten, who had made up his mind that he must be over sixty years of age, and, consequently, entitled to his freedom. His owner had insisted on teiling him he was not vet sixty: but there was enough shrewdness in this native of Africa to know that even if he lived forever his master would never assure him he was over sixty. The district court being presided over by a slave-holding magistrate, or sindico, there is little nope of justice for

THE COMPLAINING APRICAN or Chinaman who happens to be a slave. Therefore it is that these unfortunates make their way to the palace. They have learned in some inexto better their condition if he can, and already he has become known to them as their Moses. Many people passed in and out through the cool and lofty antechamber while we waited.

GENERAL PORTILLA. Commander of the Cinco Villas, was among the number. He had the least possible appearance of a military officer, and one could readily understand how much better he was fitted to play the part of the bland and conciliatory statesman than the flerce rôle of the soldier. As the former he succeeded in winning over from the insurgent side the people of the Cinco Villas, where his sword would have failed of reaping other than bloody and barren laurels. Senor Cancio Villaamil.

THE INTENDENTE, or chief officer of the Treasury, was another of the distinguished persons who called to have an audience with the Minister. He looked as calculat

or chief officer of the Treasury, was another of the distinguished persons who called to have an andience with the Minister. He looked as calculatingly sweet and amiable as ex-Governor Fenton in an election canvass. He had an Israelitish face and eye, and though he cannot tolerate Americans since the affair of the Virginius, it is said he is a remarkably polite and well bred man. The Intendente is a great gun among the office-holders of the tisland, for he controls the money bags, and as every Intendente from the time of Columbus down has returned to Spain a wiser and by long odds a richer man than when he came, his position is envised above that even of the Captain General. Now comes

A senora and senorita, and our hearts sink at a sight which at any other time would have gladdened them beyond measure, for the senorita is a beauty as perfect and brilliant as a rainow; but then those great, liquid, jet black eyes of hers will so enchant the Minister that he will get oblivious of the existence of two Herald Correspondents in the adjoining room. The result justifies our fears. It was past four o'clock before Sefor Bru announced that our turn for an audience had at last arrived. I should say of Señor Bru that he was sent to Spain by the Spanish republicans of Cuba to request that the Castelar government would send one of its members to this colony. They sent Minister Soler. Bru, after the manner of Othello, had at one time in a due in Mexico shot a Peruvian who had traduced the State of Spain, and, though a Cuban, he at once became the dol of the Spaniards; but since he has taken up republicanism he has fallen 500 per cent in their estimation, for they are monarchists in the blood and fibre of their bodies. At the four corners of the pale-plastered antechnamer the eye sees and wonders at the sight of an imperial crown, which nobody has yet had the courage to wipe out with a witewash brush. Republicanism in Cuba is a fleshless substance, without life, strength or fulness.

It was a splendid audience chamber in whic

Minister Soles-Please dispense with the title.

It attaches to my rank, but I am not impre-

with its necessity.

Correspondent — We have called then, sir (befior), to produce for the New York Henald such views as you might be disposed to give concerning the question of slavery and its abolition in Cuba.

Minister Soler.—I came here with that for my primary object. Since my arrival I have devoted much time and study to the subject, and all that I have gleaned is freely at your disposal. The fullest ventilation of this question is what is needed. Publicity can do nothing else but good. The press is a great lever of public -opinion. It lifts up the public mind from indifference to earnest consideration of matters vitally affecting society and civilization. I would say, then, that I am not dejected. The subject of the abolition of slavery in this island appears at the first blush an almost impossible task to bring about through fair and peaceful compromise. So many interests are involved and so numerous are the slaves that one has to consider endless suggestions and expedients to reach anything like a practical method of abolition which will steer clear on the one hand of injuring the national interests of the isand and on the other of so weakening the processes of emancipation as to make the ululmate end of slavery indefinite.

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' OPPOSITION.

CORRESPONDENT—You have learned the sentiment of the slaveowners. How much and what kind of opposition do you apprehend from them? Minister Solers—I have met with a great many of the slaveowners, both here and in the interior, it cannot be denied there is some opposition among them. There are robellious spirits who will concede nothing, who hope to frighten the government from its purpose; but let me say that the majority are tractable and yielding. They look at the question in this light:—Cuba is now the only civilized country where slavery exists. That it should exist here forever, in the eyes of the world, in the face of the strong public opinion, the fooding all the circumstances into account, a majority of the slaveholders of Cuba, I believe, are

the one object of a total repeal of slavery.

NO RESULTS YET.

CORRESPONDENT—What was the result of the meeting?

Minister Soler—The meeting was held, but its results have not as yet come into my possession; but, as I said before, I am confident the majority will prove tractable, if it were for no other reason than that they see no resource for themselves except by entering into the purpose of the government. They can no longer hold an attitude of dance, and they are sensible enough to see it.

WORK FOR THE CORTES.

CORRESPONDENT—What plan of your own have you for the settlement of this question?

Minister Soler—The plan is for the Cortes. That body will take the propositions of the slaveowners and give them their due weight and consideration. Then it will finally lay down a scheme which will work out the object in view with the least disturbance to all the interests concerned, but with the sure aim of abolishing slavery in this island.

CUBA AND FORTO RICO.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you suppose the plan of emancipation adopted in Porto Rico would be followed here?

Minister SOLER—The cases are different. In the history of the abolition of slavery in different countries you will find that the character of the interests at stake had much to do with the sort of methods employed. Porto Rico had only 20,000 slaves. Cuba has 500,000. In Forto Rico the male white is in a minority. In Porto Rico the conditions were such that the emancipation of 20,000 slaves in the way it was managed affected no special interest injuriously. Here, where there is much more wealth, the results would be different.

A sudden stroke of emancipation would throw great business interests out of gear and work deplorable confusion as well among the slaves themselves as among the slave owners.

TIME OF EMANCIPATION.

CORRESPONDENT—Is should say from five to eight or ten years. It is but a short time in the history of a country, and by the provision of this brief space great misery might be avoided in the tuture, while all that we so anxiously desire wou

space great misery migat be avoided in the future, while all that we so anxiously desire would be fully accemplished.

ORRESPIONDENT—Do you apprehend that even with gradual emancipation no shock will be given to the tobacco and sugar planting interests of the island?

Minister Soler—I have no fears on that head. When the conditions are known and recognized the future will be provided for and a class of labor introduced that will meet the requirements of the soil and climate and of the altered state of affairs. Your Southern States are not so wretchedly placed as the anticipations of a great many would have supposed when free was exchanged for slave labor. There is unnecessary apprehension on this head. My belief is that the great planting interests of the island will suffer no derangement whatever. It is but reasonable to suppose they will be less remunerative for a time, but the ultimate results and the grand consideration of all, that the extinction of slavery wipes out a great moral offence against the laws of God and man, should outwelpt, all the sellsh prudence of the present.

man, should outweigh, all the selfish prudence of the present.

CORRESPONDENT—What is the explanation of the report that you sent your resignation to Madrid?

Minister Soler.—It is true I sent my resignation home and it occurred in this way:—I called a meeting of the principal and most influential people in thiscity and told them the purpose of my mission from Spain. I told them above all things that I expected that they would render a ready obedience to the constituted authority at Madrid, and the Virginius question being then the chief subject of thought, I explained that unless the orders from Señor Castelar commanding her delivery up to the United States were obeyed, I should should feel called upon by a sense of self-respect alone to send in my resignation. They did not exactly decline to obey, but they evaded the issue, and consequently I found no other course open but to resign. The resignation has not been accepted. Matters have assumed a different shape since then, and I shall continue yet a httle longer to do my best towards carrying out the important objects of the mission entrusted to me. It was no pleasure trip for me to visit this island. You can hardly appreciate the sacrifices I have made to come here in the path of a duty I feit I owed to the government that gave me its confidence and to the country to which my allegiance and services are due.

EMBARGOED PROPERTY OF AMERICANS.

CORRESPONDENT—The matter of the embargoed estates of Americans is something you must have noticed as giving some anxiety to our government.

estates of Americans is something you must have noticed as giving some anxiety to our government?

Minister Soler—On that head I wish to say the government feels every disposition to settle all difficulties amicably. All compromises with the United States in the matter will be saithfully carried out.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION THE MAIN POINT.

CORRESPONDENT—You are credited with coming here to cure the financial evils of the island.

Minister Soler—My attention has also been given to that; but the main point of my mission is the slavery question. The financial troubles, the insurrection, the outstanding difficulties with the United States in regard to embargoed properties, &c., are of secondary importance. When we have settled the slavery matter the field will be clear for us to attend to everything else. That stands in the way so prominently that it is waste of effort to combat any other evils while it remains untouched. I have no fears of the finances. The sum of \$50,000,000 is a small debt for a weatthy island like Cuba. Of course it is well it is no larger, but as it stands it should give no cause whatever for alarm. The great menace to the peace and future happiness of the island is slavery. When we have placed that in a clear way to extinction everything else will come right. The insurrection will be sapped of its strength, for then Cuba will be free and republican, and a great career will open for her.

CIVIL FOR MILITARY RULE.

CORRESPONDENT—When do you suppose Cuba

her.

CIVIL FOR MILITARY RULE.

CORRESPONDENT—When do you suppose Cuba will be put on a footing with Spain, and civil substituted for military rule?

Minister Soler—That is something which I know the Cortes will also take cognizance of. Reform is needed in the administration of afairs here. You can see the need yourself, and I shall not trouble you with the mention of the abuses that prevail. Civil rule for military by all means, but let me interpose again that slavery is the prior question with that satisfactorily settled all else will be easy.

CORRESPONDENT—Excuse the trouble we have given you, but your courtesy and information are highly appreciated.

Inghly appreciated.

TAKE LEAVE.

The Minister and ourselves then rose to take leave, and as we moved toward the door he expressed burnself in words of admiration of the character and greatness of the American Republic, which he hoped Spain would one day emulate. He said also that he sympathized with us as journalists, for that he himself had once been in the profession, and knew its trials and its triumphs. He shook hands with us and said the door he shook hands with us and said he should feel happy at any time to impart to us such information as we might desire.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES BY A RAILROAD

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 23, 1873. L. Thomas Sanoorn, of Rye, the mail agent who was injured in the Seabrook accident on the East-ern Railroad, has settled his suit against the company for \$9.000. which has been paid him.